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Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—History of case of sickness removed from steamship Atheneana—Mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 2, as follows:

During the week ended July 29, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The British steamship *Atheneana* arrived July 29 from Colon with the following history: Left Mobile for Colon, where it remained thirteen days at the wharf, discharging cargo; then the vessel anchored about 1 mile from shore, and the living quarters were fumigated to kill mosquitoes.

The vessel started as soon as this was over. She brought a certificate signed by Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf and Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr. On the third day out one man was taken sick with fever. On arrival at Santiago the port physician discovered 2 cases of fever and he put the vessel in quarantine. The sick were removed to the new hospital for contagious diseases, being carefully protected by mosquito nets. The rest of the crew were isolated and examined twice a day. To date, August 2, there have been 9 cases of fever out of a crew of 23. They have all been taken to the same hospital. The committee on infectious diseases has been seeing them daily, not making a positive diagnosis until crescentic-shaped parasites of malaria were found in the blood of the patients. Two had albuminuria.

Dr. J. A. Lopez, of the sanitary department of Habana, has been sent here by Dr. C. J. Finlay, and arrived last night.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Service representative not allowed to board vessels—Smallpox in Valparaiso—Plague at Payta, Peru.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, July 20, as follows:

Week ended July 18, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 40, as follows: Gastric fever, 2; infectious fever, 3; paludic fever, 1; pernicious fever, 3; enteric diseases, 9; grippe, 1; meningitis, 2; tetanus, 3; tuberculosis, 5; still birth, 1; cause unknown, 1; from all other causes, 9.

During the week following vessels cleared for ports in the United States or Panama. July 15, the steamship *Pizarro*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 8 cabin and 1 steerage passengers from this port. Seventeen laborers were also taken on board to work cargo. These continued as part of crew to Ancon. Passengers and crew were examined before going on board. Four cabin and 1 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine. On the same date the steamship *Cuzco*, from New York via South American ports, cleared for New York via other ports; crew, 34; no passengers. July 17, steamship *Palena*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 6 cabin passengers from here. One cabin passenger from a southern port was placed in quarantine. The American bill of health from Callao, issued by Assistant Surgeon Lloyd, of the Service, noted that a case of smallpox was removed from this vessel at that port.

The local board of health still refuses to permit the examination of crew, passengers in transit, or passengers who disembark at this port by any medical officer. The condition, therefore, of the vessel, crew, and passengers is unknown. These facts are noted on the bill of health, together with a recommendation to the receiving officers at port of arrival that the vessel be fumigated.

Cable advices from Valparaiso, Chile, published in the papers here, indicate that smallpox is increasing there and the situation becoming graver. One cable stated that there were 300 new cases within the past twenty-four hours. From Paita, Peru, cable advices to the board of health from its correspondent show an increase in the number of plague cases.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

Consul-General Mason reports as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 15 was considerably lower than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.3 (compared with 19.1 in the previous week) per thousand of the population. This was, however, higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, viz, 14.7 per thousand. Among the large towns and cities of Germany, the following had a lower death rate than Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Aix la Chapelle, Essen, Crefeld, Elberfeld, Hanover, Charlottenburg (with 11.6), and Schöneberg (with 9.1). The rate of mortality of the following cities, on the other hand, was much higher than the Berlin figure, viz: Dresden, Bremen, Altona, Kiel, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Rixdorf (with 21.6), Halle, Magdeburg, Brunswick, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Frankfort on the Main, Munich, Carlsruhe, Leipzig, Breslau, Königsberg; the death rate of Paris and Vienna being also higher than that of Berlin. London had a lower death rate than this city. The infant death rate dropped from 7.9 in the foregoing week to 5.3 per year and thousand, thus being lower than the Munich and Leipzig figures, but somewhat higher than the Hamburg rate. There were registered 100 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 55 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 38 deaths from cancer, 3 deaths from scarlet fever, 2 deaths from influenza, and 1 death from diphtheria. Finally, 21 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended July 29, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 2 deaths, cause, yellow fever; prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Puerto Barrios remains free from infection.